WASHINGTON D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1886.

### GLADSTONE'S PROXY SPEAKS

THE PREMIER TO DIVULGE HIS PLAN

His Physician and a Bad Cold Prevent His Presence in Parliament - An American Girl Fights a Duel and Gets Scratched-The Orleans Princes Left-Dynamite Again.

LONDON, March 25 .- Mr. Gladstone elded to have the programme he had marked out for himself in the house of commons this evening carried out despite his inability to be present. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, was requested to speak for the pre miler and make the announcement which Mr. Gladstone had promised to make personally. Mr. Gladstone had hoped, up to the very last moment, that he would recover in time to keep his appointment. But when the hour for opening parliament arrived Sir Andrew Clark, his physician, found that the patient's condition was such that any outdoor exposure, let alone the use of his voice in a public speech, would certainly be dangerous, and a peremptory order forbidding the prime minister to leave his room was given. To this the premier reluctantly submitted.

Hence Sir William Vernon Harcourt, at the seesion of the house of commons this evenling, announced that Mr. Gladstone would state his Irish policy to the house on April S. door exposure, let alone the use of his

April S.

The chancellor of the exchequer said that the budget would be introduced sometime within the first two weeks of April. Mr. Gladstone, he said, hoped to be present during to-morrow's session of the house.

A DYNAMITE OUTRAGE. A DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, March 25.—A quantity of dynamite was exploded to-day under the residence of Manager Tyzack, of the Medemsley colliery, at Consett, in Durham. The house was greatly damaged, but nobody was injured. The outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated by union miners, who have been locked out from the colliery since January, and whose places have been taken by non-unionists. taken by non-unionists.

AN AMERICAN GIRL BURT IN A DUEL.

LONDON, March 25.—A remarkable duel was fought on the field of Waterloo today, the contestants being Mme, Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation Mme, Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face, and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords, Miss Shelby was alightly wounded on the arm. The four seconds were Americans. These expressed themselves satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly, and that honor had been vindered. AN AMERICAN GIRL BURT IN A DUEL.

ducted fairly, and that honor had been vin-dicated and insult avenged. THE CHURCHILL-SMITH QUARREL. THE CHURCHILL-SMITH QUARREL.

London, March 25.—The report that a quarrel had taken place between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, both of whom were members of Lord Salisbury's cabinet, is confirmed. The quarrel is serious, and is both personal and political. It originated in a speech made by Mr. Smith, in which he spoke in favor of Mr. Gladstone's scheme for buying out the landlords of Ireland and urged a fair support of the proposal. This position taken by Mr. Smith provoked Lord Randolph. He retorted violently and used language saricastic, abusive, and insulting. He declared that the conservatives would remain perpetually out of power and be condemned to everlasting opposition if such a policy as Mr. Smith's should prevail in the organization. He described the policy as one of "pottering poltroonery," Lord Salisbury being absent, Viscount Cranbrook has assumed the task of attempting a reconciliation of the two leaders. tion of the two leaders.

AMERICAN DIVORCE INVALID IN ENGLAND, LONDON, March 25.—Justice Butt to-day rendered a decision to the effect that a divorce obtained in America from the bonds of a marriage contracted in England is in-valid in England.

DELEASED BY ROYAL COMMAND. LONDON, March, 25.—Brown, the lunatic, who threw the petition into the queen's carriage, has been released by royal com-

TWELVE TROUBLESOME PAUPERS. LIVERPOOL, March 25 .- The twelve Syrians, who were refused permission to land in New York because they were likely to become public charges, are now in the workhouse here. After their rejection in New York the Syrians were carried back to Havre, whence they had embarked for America. The Havre authorities refused to accept them and shipped them to Liverpool, where they became a burden on the town. The workhouse authorities are much perseaved over the case, and are holding conplexed over the case, and are holding conultations in regard to the best solution of

FRENCH PRINCES DISINHERITED. Panis, March 25.—It is stated in royalist circles that the Courtess of Chambord has disinherited the French princes of the family, leaving her fortune to Austrian relatives, and that the former will therefore not attend the funeral of the countess. RUSSIA HOLDS OUT ALONE.

Berlin, March 25.—All the powers with the exception of Russia have agreed to rec-ognize Prince Alexander as governor of Eastern Roumelia during his life.

### THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Two Governors Issue Proclamations-A Suspension of Judgment Asked-Running a Government Train Through. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 25 .- Gov. Hughes has issued a proclamation regretting the condition of affairs brought about by the strike. He says the people have waited patiently for an amicable settlement, in which they have a great interest. He thinks that the cominterest. He thinks that the commerce, good order, and peace of the country ought not to be longer jeopardized. It is the duty of the common carrier to regularly operate their trains for the convenience and welfare of the country. And in order that they may do so, he notifies all persons to refrain from all interference with trains, and the sheriffs in counties are constituted by the reference was the country.

penetrated by the railways are charged specially with the execution of these com-AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 25,-Gov. Ireland AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 25.—Gov. Ireland has also issued a proclamation, in which he recites the facts in regard to the strikes and warns all persons, who msoever they may be, that they are engaged in unlawful acts, and that they are entailing on themselves disaster and ruin, and offended and outraged justice will sooner or later overtake them and punish them unless they promptly cease their lawlessness.

cease their lawlessness. GOVERNMENT TRAIN CHOSSES THE LINE.

Kansas Cirv, Mo., March 25.—The only incident in the Missouri Pacific strike here incident in the Missouri Pacific strike here to day was the passage of a train of five cats leaded with government supplies for Fort Sill, Indian territory. The train left Fort Leavenworth this afternoon in charge of a deputy United States marshal, who delivered it at the state line to a deputy from this state.

ASSIMBLY 78 TO INVESTIGATE,

ASSEMBLY 78 TO INVESTIGATE.

FORT WORTH, TEX., March 25.—The executive board of District Assembly 78, Knights of Labor, asks "that the public suspend their condemnation of the organization until such time as will enable the executive board to thoroughly investigate many features of the present strike and bring about a speedy settlement of the present trouble, if possible." The indications are that concessions will be made which will end the strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad.

# Democratic State Ticket.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The Democratic convention was held to-day at the Lookout House. The following is the ticket nominated: Comp-troller, Edwin Stevens. Board of public works, Charles Chesley. Police commissioners. Wm. Means, T. J. Stophens, and isanc B. Matson.

A SENATOR ASSAULTED.

Virginia Politician Attacks Senator Riddleberger at the Door of the Senate Chamber - Senatorial Privilege Violated-The Senate's Probable Ac-

Col. Alexander W. Jones, a Virginia politician of some prominence, has recently had some personal differences with Senator Riddleberger in respect to money matters. Late yesterday afternoon, when Jones stood talking to a friend at the east entrance to the Sepatechamber, Senator Riddleberger

came along and spoke to him. The two conversed for a time, quietly at first and then excitedly. Jones called the senator hard names, and the senator retorted, "If justice were done you would be in the peni-Jones struck vigorously at the senator, but failed to reach him. The senator grasped his assailant's arm and held him off, saying: "Jones, 1 don't want to hit

An officer came up, and, taking Jones into custody, asked the senator if he wished to have him locked up. "No," was the reply, "Let him go." Jones was led out of the building and released.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER

was somewhat reticent last night in regard was somewhat retieent last night in regard to this affair, and he said he would prefer to make no statement at all about it at present, at least. Friends of the scenator, however, explain the circumstances of the matter about as follows: Col. Jones has for several years been on intimate terms with Senators Mahone and Riddleberger, and from time to time, when in straitened circumstances, he obtained relief from both of the Virginia senators. Latterly. circumstances, he obtained relief from both of the Virginia senators. Latterly, Col. Jones, it is said, sec.red the indorsement of Senator Riddleberger upon a note for \$150, which note Jones failed to protect. It is said that this matter was the immediate cause of the difficulty yesterday. Jones, it is said, had again asked Senator Riddleberger for further assistance, and the senator insisted that Jones should first settle up the account between them, whereupon Jones denied any and all indebtedness to the senator, and the angry discussion which ensued terminated as stated above.

One of the many reports in circulation last night was to the effect that Senator Riddleberger declares that the incident is only a part of a scheme to run him out of the Senate.

JONES, OF VIRGINIA. Col. Jones is better known as "Blind Jones" on account of his extreme near-sightedness, and another of his aliases is "Jersey Jones," because of his New Jersey sightedness, and another of his aliases is "Jersey Jones," because of his New Jersey nativity. He has been prominent as a Readjuster politician in Virginia, served in the state senate from Henrico county, and was defeated for re-election by Gen. Wickham. Col. Jones is quite well known in this city. Among business interests, which it is said brought him here at this time, is that of the selection of a site for the proposed new Washington city postoffice. He is interested with other parties in the sale of what is believed by them to be an eligible site for the new postoffice, and Mr. Jones is relied upon to "influence" congressional committees to take the property in which he is interested. Col. Jones is also reputed to be a moving spirit in the Floifda canal scheme.

PROBABLE ACTION BY THE SENATE.

PROBABLE ACTION BY THE SENATE. Although Col. Jones was allowed to go free after his assault upon Senator Riddle-berger, it is probable that the Senate will berger, it is probable that the Senate will not see fit to allow the matter to pass unnoticed. Not that any renewal of hostilities is threatened, but the Congress is jealous of the constitutional privilege (which is intended to be a safeguard against just such assaults as this) found in article 1, section 6, of the constitution, as follows:

The senators and representatives shall \* \* \* in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same: and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

MR. MANNING'S CONDITION. An Improvement Reported, But Fear Still Entertained of Another Attack.

Although Secretary Manning's condition was stated to be much improved yesterday some serious symptoms gave his friends some ground for the fear that he would have another attack of apoplexy. His physicians say that while a sudden change may occur they do not apprehend it, and hope for the best. His son arrived from thany vesterday morning, and said the

Albany yesterday morning, and said that his father was a very sick man. He will insist when the crisis is passed upon the Secretary taking a rest, which he needed more than anything else.

Almost everybody agreed that the Secretary's lliness was the result of hard work and close confinement. For almost a year he has been working night and day, and has neglected to take any exercise. The result is that his physical condition randown and needs repairing. It is doubtful if the Secretary will be able to resume his duties for a month, and he will be removed from the city as soon as possible and taken duties for a month, and he will be removed from the city as soon as possible and taken south. There were a great many callers at the house yesterday to inquire as to the Secretary's condition. The consultations which were held Wednesday and yesterday created an impression that the Secretary's condition was more precarious than stated. A reporter was informed yesterday afternoon that he was resting comfortably, and was conscious.

was conscious.

The following statement was made at

The following statement was made at midnight:

"Secretary Manning's condition to-night is somewhat improved. At 11 o'clock he was reported as being very comfortable. To an Associated Press reporter the Secretary's son said that, while for a day or two yet they could not consider his father as out of danger, the improvement noted this evening gave them much hope. The Secretary takes the nourishment the physicians give him, resis comfortably, converses with those around him, and sleeps well."

At midnight Dr. Lincoln, who had just left the Secretary, said he found him somewhat improved. Any marked change for the better was not to expected for some days, and the fact that no change for the worse had occurred was encouraging. The

vorse had occurred was encouraging. ecretary had entire use of all his l but there was a slight weakness of his righ He was resting quietly when he left

#### VIRGINIA NEWS NOTES.

Three Failures in Richmond-An Extensive Raid on Distillers. RICHMOND, VA., March 25 .- The follow

ng failures have occurred in this city in the past twenty-four hours: Wade & Shelburn, wholesale cigar, cigar-Wade & Sheiburn, wholesale cigar, cigar-rette, and tobacco dealers—liabilities, \$12,-000; assets not yet listed; John H. Smith (colored), saloon and restaurant—liabilities, \$10,000; assets chaimed to be sufficient to pay in full; Joseph M. Blair, one of the largest retail grocers in the city; his liabil-ities and assets are not known, as the pa-pers of assignment have not yet been filed. The papers of assignment were filed this af-teracon, naming H. R. Welford as trustee. The liabilities are about \$35,000, with pref-erences amounting to about \$25,000. The erences amounting to about \$25,000. The indebtedness to worthern creditors is \$3,230. The assets are named, but it is not believed hat they will realize more than one-half of

DANVILLE, VA., March 25.—Revenue offi-cials making a raid on illicit distiflers in the southern part of the state yesterday had a sharp fight with moonstiners, in which shots were exchanged. Ten stills were cut out and 25,000 gallons of beer de-

Wilmington, Dri., March 25.—The funeral of the late Dr. John Kinzing Kane took place at the old Swedes Church this afternoon, with

SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

THE RELATIONS OF THE SENATE AND THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The Law Ably Expounded by a Great Constitutional Lawyer - Senator Evarts Discusses the Pending Issue and Sustains the Senate.

The announcement that Messrs, Evarts and Voorhees were to deliver speeche upon the subject of the judiciary commite's resolution touching the relations between the Senate and the executive departments drew a large audience to the Senate galleries yesterday, and a number of mem-bers of the House absented themselves from their own hall (where a political debate was in progress) in order to be present in the Senate chamber and to listen to the arguments of the senators from Indiana and New York.

On request of Mr. Edmunds the army bill was, by unanimous consent, made the unfinished business of the morning hour

unfinished business of the morning hour to-day, and the Edmunds resolutions were placed before the Senate.

Mr. Voorhees took the floor in opposition to the majority report. After stating the question at Issue, Mr. Voorhees asked why the majority resolutions contented themselves with an attack on the agent (the Attorney General) and abrank from a direct blow on the principal (the President.)

Did the senator from Vermont expect a Cabinet officer to disobey the President. The resolutions were meant for popular effect. They contemplated no measure of legislation to remove any evil or pretended evil. They were merely a fulmination of senatorial optifion, barren of result, other than a cheap partisan denunciation. True, there was a threat that if the papers sought were withheld nominations would not be confirmed. A more illogical and ridiculous there was a threat that if the papers sought were withheld nominations would not be confirmed. A more illogical and ridiculous sequence could not be conceived. If the Attorney General was guilty as charged, of "conduct subversive of the fundamental principles of the government and the good administration thereot," then he should be impeached in the manner provided by the constitution. That was a matter for the House of Representatives to propose. The resolutions now before the Senate constituted a trivial and inconsequential measure compared to the sturdy and straightforward remedy provided by the constitution for the punishment of a public official willfully recreant or disobelient to law. These resolutions were simply intended to keep Republicans in office. There was nothing more certain, however, than that the people understood the object.

The President, Mr. Voorhees said, was holding his great office in trust for the people, and was not warranted in abandoning the rights of the president office in favor

ple, and was not warranted in abandoning the rights of the presidential office in favor of any other branch of the government. As to removals by President Cleveland, Mr. Voorhees said there were from 100,000 to 120,000 officeholders in the United States. 130,000 officeholders in the United States. For twenty-five years the tremendous patronage had been in the hands of one of the strongest, most zealous, vehement, and proscriptive political parties ever known in the history of the world. If during that time a Democrat had held office it was either by mistake or by arrangements not creditable. istake or by arrangements not creditable

to the persons concerned.

Mr. Voorbees heartly indorsed Mr. Cleve-land's action in making removals, so far as action had been had, and he would heartly

indorse the fresident's action is the same direction if it went a thousand leagues farther.

Mr. Evarts addressed the Senate in support of the majority report. The resolution, he said, declared that the demand made by the judiciary committee on the Attorney General for papers should, under the circumstances, have been compiled with, and that neither his duty nor the instruction of the President justified him in his refusal to comply with the demand. Mr. Evarts read from the report of the minority of the judiciary committee to show that the minority conceded that official papers on the files of the departments relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate were subject to the call of either house of Congress. On this admission, he said, it seemed to him there should be but little doubt as to the vote on the resolutions before the Senate.

Topics having almost no relation to the question at issue had, however, been made subjects of claborate argument and dec-

question at issue had, however, been made subjects of claborate argument and dec-lumation in this debate. For instance, it had been said that the papers called for inmation in this debate. For instance, it had been said that the papers called for could by no means touch anymatter subject to the public action of the Senate. Well, in the first place, who was to determine that the subject as to which the Senate wanted the papers was a subject as to which it was entitled to have them? Certainly the Senate must be the judge of that. In the language of the constitution, whatever touched "the common defense and general wilfare" belonged to the two houses of Congress. When, therefore, either house undertook to deal with public documents in the departments, it dealt with what belonged to the government of the United States, for use by Congress, upon its judgment of what its duties or proposed actions related to. Now, for the first time, it was found that where one of the houses of Congress asked for papers on file a preliminary question arose—a preliminary judgment was to be exercised, which was to be final, and to be under the unlimited range of the discretion and the personal judgment of the President—as to whether or not these papers existing on the files, or, at least, on deposit in the departments, were, on their face, of a class that belonged to the uses to which the President or head of department might suppose them to be intended by Congress. "Give us," said Mr. Evarts, "the premises of the powers of the two houses of Congress under the constitution of the department; give us the arrangement of law regulating the action of those; give us the fact that the papers we seek are in the possession of the Department of Justice, and that the Attorney General can lay his hands on them, and then vote, if you will, that a peremptory instruction of the President can follow those deposits of papers and select from them those that are suitable for the inspection of either house of Congress. Let it be conceded that the work of selection is not texted to be activated to a cardelevate un ald by no means touch any matter sub

tion of either house of Congress. Let it be conceded that the work of selection is not conceded that the work of selection is not intended to be arbitrarily, capriciously, undutifully discharged; let it be agreed that the President means to send to the two houses of Congress all the papers that are pertinent to every public duty. How do ypu by that proposition advance other than the most monstrous doctrine, under the constitution, that the President is to judge of what the duties of the two house relate to, and what the papers would show or would prove, and whether they were or were not important, or of interest, or a matter overwhich Congress had authority in the would seem, then, that when the President is to a serious constitutions. It would seem, then, that when the Presi-ent should direct the Attorney General to

It would seem, then, that when the President should direct the Attornay General to withhold papers upon the sole ground that they belonged to topics that did not interest or fouch the duty of Congress, there would be established asubordination on the part of Congress to the personal judgment of the President, and unluckily a personal judgment about himself and his conduct, and these evidences that Congress might wish to inspect. It would not do, therefore, for the combatants on the other side of this question to rest on this submissive reduction of the powers and authority of the two houses of Congress, without exhibiting to this Senate some reason why, in their judgment, these papers should not be sought, or why the Senate itself should not pass the judgment that it had no duty or interest in the premises, or why the Senate itself should not draw the line of demarkation Judween public and private documents—between papers that were on file as part of the possession and under the control of the government. The larger proposition was hat the very subject-matter concerning which the papers were sought did not related any public duty or any public right of the Senate. Why? On the ground that they relate to removals from offlee, and that removals from offlee under the relate to removals from office, removals from office under the

liberty to look into the transaction of public tusiness when acting within constitutional powers?

The question of the power of removal was a great question, and in Mr. Evarts's opinion it was a settled question. He believed it to have been decided, and correctly decided, that the power of removal, under the constitution, belonged to the President, without the participation of the Senate in what related to the mere act of removal. The question was whether the power of removal, unconnected with appointment, was exclusively lodged in the President. That was the constitutional question, and it was a great one, and one on which the constitution itself was allent. The whole question held in view by the framers of the constitution was satisfied with the conclusions at which they arrived. The question as to removal, debated in the first Cougress, was wholly on the point whether the President, by his own act, could vacate an office, or whether he could only vacate or displace an officer, through appointment. It did not, however, include the question whether the President could vacate an office under his authority when the Senate was in session.

But what was the request here? President (Ceveland had not removed Mr. Duskin. He had not asserted a power under the coustitution to remove him. He had not nominated, as of his action, the newly-proposed district attorney to fill a vacancy. It was for the President to determine, in dealing with an office or an officer, whether he would exercise a power that belonged to him with the participation by the Senate. When the President sent in a nomination of A B to be appointed in place of CD, removed by the act of appointing A B, that was one dissevered, unparted, constitutional act, that is to say, "we will meet and concur, Mr. President, in your single, inseparable, and indivisible constitutional act, that is to say, "we will meet and concur, Mr. President, in your single, inseparable, and indivisible constitutional act, that is to say, "we will meet and concur, Mr. President, in

would have to admit that issues were always determined as they were joined.
Therefore, Mr. Evarts saw no propriety in
the suggestion that the question was a
moot one. If the President, when the situation was changed, had sent in the nomination of Burnett in place of Duskin,
whose term had expired, the Senate would
have been able to act upon that, and the
instance now before the Senate would not
be presented.

Mr. Evarts examined briefly the questions
involved in the impeachment trial of Presi-

Mr. Evarts examined briefly the questions involved in the impeachment trial of President Johnson to show that the arguments drawn from that trial and from his opinions there expressed, which, he said, under the circumstances, he having been counsel in the case, could hardly be considered judicial opinions, were not warranted by the facts. Coming to the question of the President's declarations regarding public offices and the relations of party to public office, Mr. Evarts said that the President did not speak as from a pulpit nor a professor's the relations of party to public office, Mr. Evarts said that the President did not speak as from a pulpit nor a professor's chair. He spoke as President of the United States. He had said that his public trust was to be exercised and controlled, as to offices, in the interest of the public, in repugnance to the mere shifting of office-holders from political complexion. When he made announcement that a place was not to be vacated for political reasons, and then asked the Senate to concur with him in doing what he could not do without the concurrence of the Senate, the Senate had either to commit itself to the rule of judgment that he had announced or condemn him for using only idle and loud-sounding phrases. If being a partisan was not a ground of objection to an officer, and the officer was removed, there must be some ground for the removal. Was the Senate to act in the dark about that? Were we to say that all this fine talk and proud announcement were to be cast aside as idle and foolish, and convict the President and the Democratic party of having used words of mere hypoerlay without meaning to carry out their promises.

Mr. Call followed in opposition to the majority report. Mr. Evarts's speech, he said, had placed his subject upon a new and different ground. That was that we

majority report. Mr. Evaris's speech, he said, had placed his subject upon a new and different ground. That was that we should measure the constitutional duties of the Senate by the propositions which the President might make in regard to the subject. Burnett was not to be confirmed because Duskin's removal had been placed upon improper grounds. Mr. Call implied that Mr. Evarts was not consistent in his statements as to the constitutionality of the tenure of office act, and read from the proceedings of the impeachment trial in support of his view.

Mr. Ingalls then obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to go into executive session. ject. Burnett was not to be confirmed b

Before the doors were closed Mr. Edmunds intimated that, so far as was in his power, he should insist upon a vote on these resolutions before adjournment to-morrow. The Senate then, at 4:45 p. m., went into executive session, and twenty minutes later, executive session, and twenty minutes later, the doors being reopened, adjourned.

The debate will be resumed immediately after the introduction of bills and submis-sion of reports from committees to-day, shortly after 12 o'clock. rediately

After the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the post-

office appropriation bill.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, reviewed the Air. Dockery, of alissouri, reviewed the legislative history of the foreign mail service of the Postoffice Department from 1845 down to the present time. He quoted what he denominated as the "subsidy" clause of the last postoffice appropriation bill, which he asserted was not mandatory, bill, which he asserted was not manuatory, but, instead, vested in the Postmaster General a discretion which the present incumbent of that office had seen it to exercise. And Mr. Dockery proceeded to defend the Postproceeded to defend the Post-affice Department and the Cleveland adoffice Department and the Cleveland administration generally against the allegations made by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, on Wednesday. He advocated repeal of restrictive navigation laws, and demanded that Congress should strike from industry the shackles of grievous taxation, break down, in part at least, the wall that not only kept out the commerce of the world, but consigned this country to the hermitage of its own shores. Under this administration—the first Democratic administration within a quarter of a century—he wanted to see the navy of the United States rehabilitated and recreated as it was in olden ated and recreated as it was in olden

times.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, laid the responsibility for the present condition of the merchant marine upon the shoulders of the Democratic party, and then made a strong appeal to the committee to do an act of justice to the railway postal clerks by giving them the full salary allowed by law.

Messrs. Millard, of New York, and Guenther, of Wisconsin, criticised the bill and the present administration, and Massrs. Riggs, of Hilinots, and Waskeled, of Minand the present administration, and Messra. Riggs, of Hilmots, and Wakefield, of Minnesota, supported the bill in toto.

The committee then rose, and the House (at 5:10) took a recess to 7:20 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The evening session of the House was devoted to the consideration of resolutions expressive of the sorrow of that body at the death of Joseph Rankin, late a representative from the state of Wisconsiu. Eulogistic addresses were delivered by Mesars. Henderson, of Iowa; Bragg, Huld. Guenther, Thomas, and La Follette, of Wisconsip; Henderson, of Illinois; Maybury, of Michigan, and Johnson, of New York.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House, at 9:30

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.

Congress Urged to Give Early and Serious Attention to "Two Measures of Exceptional Importance to the District of Columbia."

In a letter to Representative Rarbour nairman of the House committee on the District of Columbia, the commissioners of he District make the following state-

District of Columbia, the commissioners of the District of Columbia, the commissioners of the District of Columbia and which they carriedly comment to the favorable consideration of four committee and of Congress: One providing for a municipal building for the District of Columbia and which they carriedly commend to the favorable consideration of four committee and of Congress: One providing for a municipal building for the District of Columbia as bill for which has been already introduced in the House and referred to your committee; the other providing for continuing steed and sever improvements for which purpose a bill is now prepared. The necessity for both has been frequently set forth by the commissioners in their reports, and is so great and well known by Congress as well as by the cilizons of the District generally, that you will perhaps not care so much to hear arguments in behalf of the propriety of those necessare as to learn how it is that the commissioners expect that the District will be able to challil its obligations as specified in those bills.

You will recall that in the act approved June 20, 1884, appropriating \$500,000 for sewer improvements, that it was provided that one-half of the expense should be charged to the District, and that the District should be credited with enchalf of any monory seved out of the District, appropriations, and for sums deposited in the United states treasury by the District in excess of such appropriations. That bill required the District will not provide the bistrict versary when the date, June 20, 1884, and be charged interest at a per cent, per annum upon any balance due the United States mail final payment. With a view to the payment of the sum chargeable to the District in money within five years from the date, June 20, 1884, and be charged interest at a per cent, per annum upon any balance due the United States mail final payment. With a view to the payment of the sum or payment of the commissioners are canabled not only to secure a bear of contracts, which

SALVATIONISTS LEAVING.

A Talk With the Commissioner About the Pay Department-No More Ad-

mission Fees. The officers of the Salvation Army attend ing the anniversary meetings at the Rifles' armory are in charge of barracks in cities of this division, and have returned to their of this division, and have returned to their posts of duty. Commissioner Frank Smith, with his staff of about half a dozen officers, will leave on the 9:40 o'clock train this morning for Chicago, where they will hold anniversary meetings for that division similar to those held here, beginning on Satuday evening next. Last evening most of the officers of the army remaining in the city took part in the meeting held at the barracks, corner of Fourth and I streets, at the close of which they shook the hands of a large number of their friends.

Commissioner Smith has instituted at least one reform in the government of the army here. For some time an admission fee of 10 cents has been charged at the Fourth street barracks. The commissioner considered that this was undestrable, as it tended to keep out the class that they wish to reach, and made the audience consist most largely of those coming out of currosity, thus converting the meetings into a show. He has accordingly ordered that it be discontinued, and last evening the doors were thrown open. In the future the expenses will be met by collections. The army intends shortly to locate in larger halls than now used, so it can accommodate all that some comfortable.

halls than now used, so it can accomm halls their now used, so it can accommodate all that some comfortably.

"How does your reception in Washington compare with other cities?" asked a reporter of the commissioner last evening.

"We have had less hostile prejudice than in most other places. In fact, the opposition we meet in America is not near so strong as in England. Our reception here does not have the some characteristics as in England. America is more cosmopolitan and Americans stand off and consider before they judge. They are used to seing

and Americans stand off and consider before they judge. They are used to seing
peculiarities and eccentricities in people.
Our English receptions are generally very
rough. The police of the old country do
not seem to have the same grip on
the people as they have here.
I consider the police arrangements are
much more perfect here, and there seems
to be much less possibility of riotous proceedings here. My experience is that nine
times out of ten in the old country the
police wait until a disturbance assumes a
decidedly hostile aspect before they move.
Then the demeanor of the American lower
classes is much better than in the old country. I have not seen one-twentieth part of try. I have not seen one-twentieth part of the roughness here as there. Still, the hostlity we meet there is lessening very

much."
"In what cities do you have the best re-"In what cities do you have the best results!"
"In manufacturing districts we get a larger percentage of soldiers than in a city like Washington, where the work of the masses is more intellectual. How do we pay our officers? The rule is that after a new post is opened the captain must pay all debts contracted for carrying on the meetings, and with the balance a male captain is paid not more than \$7 a week and a licutemant not more than \$7 a week and a licutemant not more than \$7 a week and a licutemant not more than \$8 a week and a licutemant not not more than \$8 a week and a licutemant not not not licutemant not not not not licutemant not not not licutemant not not not not licutemant

do so and send all canances to headmarkers to be used in opening new stallons."

Commissioner Smith was a convert to the army nine years ago, at which time he was on the stage. Thousands of Postmasters Removed. In response to the Senate resolution the Post naster General yes erday informed that body master General yes; erday informed that body that the total number of romovals of fourth class postmasters from March 4 1985, to Match 8, 1986, was 8,845, divided among the several status and territories as follows; Alabama, 16; Arlzons, 9; Arlansas, 60; California, 75; Colondo, 25; Connecticut, 100; Dakota, 125; Delaware, 27; District of Columbia, 1 Florida, 25; Georgia, 61; Illinois, 615; Indiana, 199; Indian territory, 6; Iowa, 29; Kansas, 29; Kentiscky, 191; Louisaina, 32; Marica, 29; Maryand, 187; Massachusetts, 195; Minnesota, 124; Michigan, 19; Nebraska, 29; Nevada, 7; Now Hannishire, 17; New Jersey, 29; New Mexico, 12; New York, 1985; North Carolina, 199; Onlo, 876; Orgesta, 41; Pennylyrania, 98; Rhode Island, 25; Seuth Carolina, 47; Tennessee, 185; Texas, 21; Utah, 6; Vermont, 125; Vergina, 316; Washington territory, 25; West Verginia, 136; Washington territory, 25; West Verginia, 136; Washington territory, 26; West Verginia, 185;

The President's Dinner. The President gave his second dinner tembers of Congress last night. At the fat

The Stoddard Lecture To-Night. Mr. Stoddard will give his third lecture at Congregational Church this evening, his sub-lect being "New Walks with Dickens."

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

PECULIARITY OF A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE OF THE BOARD.

The Commissioners' Annual Report and the Interesting Facts It Discloses -Aid From the President and Cabinet-Mr. Cleveland's Message of In-

The third annual report of the civil ser vice commission, just sent to Congress by the President, covers the year ended Jan. 16, 1886, and shows a comprehensive execution of the civil service act and rules. Applicants have been examined within he year from every state of the Ctah. From three to six examination states, in all 150, all competitive except 5 at which only eight persons were examined. The whole number of persons examined under the commission during the year was 7,502—6,572 male and 739 female. The whole number thus far examined since the net was passed is 17,491. Of the 7,602 examined during the past year, 5,034 attained the minimum of 65 per cent., which makes them eligible for appointment, and 2,568 failed to show that degree of proficiency, and consequently are ineligible for appointment. Of those examined, a trifle less than two-thirds (60.22 per cent.) succeeded.

The average age of all those examined was thirty years. It is further shown that the average age of those who failed is less than six months above the average age of all those who succeeded, so that the longer experience of business life is almost the exact equivalent of a mere fresh recollection of what had been learned in the schools or it which only eight persons were examined

experience of business life is almost the exact equivalent of a mere fresh recollection of what had been learned in the schools or colleges. From this result it would seem that the examinations have been such as to almost equally divide the chances of success between those who are best posted in their studies and those who are most experienced in business affairs.

The education of those examined during the year (exclusive of the 477 who took the special examinations) was as follows: 6,033 only in the public schools, 758 in part in colleges, and 227 in part in business colleges—a ratio of 86 per cent, educated in schools to 14 per cent, in colleges proper.

The whole number of appointments made during the year from those examined has been 1,876. If to those are added 2,300, the number made during the previous eighteen months under the rules, it shows that 4,170 have been appointed in two years. This is between one-third and one-fourth of the whole number of places to which the examinations extend, and indicates that those in office when the civil service act took effect will be replaced by applications. sminations extend, and indicates that those in office when the civil service act took effect will be replaced by applicants examined under it in from eight to ten years. No complaint has been made to the commission by any person examined or desiring to be examined that any discrimination has been made on political or religious grounds, or that any have suffered any prejudice by reason of affiliation with any church, party, or faction. The adherents of each of the great parties being nearly equal in number, it would seem to be a just inference that about 2,000 Republicans and about 2,000 Democrats have secured places in the pub-Democrats have secured places in the pub-lic service under the civil service act.

lie service under the civil service act.

The six months' probationary term of 35s appointees to the departments at Washington, most of them appointed under the last administration, expired during the year, all of whom except eleven have been given permanent appointments, and one of the eleven has been restored. This includes all rejections, if there have been any, for political reasons. The report shows that in the previous year all but two of the 100 whose probation had expired were permanently probation and expired were permanently appointed. In other words, out of 494 persons whose probationary terms had expired before the 16th of January last, all but thirteen were found worthy of permanents. ent appointments. There are more than 14,000 places subject

There are more than 14,000 places subject to the examinations, distributed as follows: 5,650 in the departmental service at Washington; 2,573 in the customs service; 5,680 in the postal service, and several additional postoffices are likely to come under the examinations during the current year.

The report states many particulars of the evils that were to have been remedied under the new system based on free, open competition of merit. Political assessments have been in considerable measure suppressed. Solicitation and pressure for approximents have been greatly limited. jointments have been greatly limited. Members of Congress have been relieved from much annovance. Those administerfrom much annowance. Those administering the government have had their time
much less taxed by office seekers than formerly, and have consequently had much
more time for doing the public work. The
ability to dictate appointments and enforce
assessments, which has been the strength
and the profit of partisan manipulators and
demagogues, has, the report says, been diminished in the same degree that failtful
study in the schools and good character
and reputation in private life have been encouraged and rewarded. Partisan activity and reputation in private life have been en-couraged and reworded. Partisan activity in the departments is much less than it was before the civil service act was passed. Each of the more than 14,000 places subject to the examinations is, the report says, so much taken from the spoils to be dispursed by patronage mongers, and so much added to the prizes to be won by the most worthy applicants. The report shows how the ex-aminations strengthen the school system of the country, and that the general results have been as salutary in New York and Massachusetts, where the system is now established, as they have been in the federal service. It sets forth details of the trial of the new system in these states as well as in he new system in these states as well as in

Canada.

The commission declares that it has no The commission declares that it has no patronage and no power to grant favors. It says that the numbers of those who attempt, according to the old spoils system methods, to secure favors at its hands is as nothing compared with the numbers who made such attempts during the first six menths. They have found their efforts useless. Concerning the President and his Cabinet the report has this language: "Under all circumstances and in every part of its work during the past year, not less than in prev-

four years, the commission has had the cor-dial and unswerving support of the Presi-dent. In no instance has the commission cent. In no instance has the commission had consion to complain of any lack of friendly support on the part of any lack of a department, but, on the contrary, it has had decisive evidence from each of a purpose to enforce the rules in good faith. President Cleveland has neither allowed their application to be diminished by a single office nor consented to the appointment of a single officer in violation of the rules. The commission expresses the views of ele office nor consented to the appointment of a single officer in violation of the rules."

The commission expresses the views of the President and of the members of his Cabinet in declaring that the enforcement of the new system thus far has so clearly demonstrated its beneficial effects in various ways that it should no longer be regarded as experimental, but as a part of the established policy of the government. By the common consent of those most familiar with their practical operation the leading provisions of the rules and the great principles on which the civil service act is based have been shown to be as consensus with sound business methods in administration as they are with the intelligence, justice, and liberty which are the vitality and the strength of our institutions. It has thus been made clear, says the report, that those having charge of the great departments, who are most responsible for the well doing of the public work, who best know the abuses, and who are consequently the best judges of the proper methods of removing them, are convinced of the utility of the new system, and are resolved to calored it. Indeed, it has been a significant feature of the reform movement from the beginning that it has found its greatest straigth, so far as officials are concerned, in Presidents and high executive officers who were nearest to and most familiar with the ovil of the spids system, notwithstanding the fact that the removal would involve the surrender, at the outset, of the long-enjoyed patronage of these officers; while,

the fact that the removal would involve a tree best the surrender, at the outset, of the long-enjoyed patronage of these officers; while, on the other hand, the greatest opposition to the new system has come mainly from a few members of Congress, some state and federal officials, and many small politicians, none of whom have any such knowledge or

responsibility, and whose participation in appointments has always been a simple in-termeddling and usurpation. In other words, those on whom the constitution imposes the duty of accuring administration have been the friends of reform, while those lave been the friends of reform, while those who have most invaded and usurped executive functions have been its enemies. It was the Presidents—Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Garfield—and the best men of their Cabinets, together with the postmater and some of the customs officers at the great offices at New York city, who, before this administration, stood for a reform policy.

The report, in conclusion, states that only a larger force for the commission and equate appropriations are needed to endocrements.

a larger force for the commission and adequate appropriations are needed to enable examinations of appropriate kind to be extended, not only to smaller postolices and customs offices, but to the rallway mall service, to mints, to the District of Columbia, to internal revenue offices, to the consular service, to promotions, and wherever clee they may, in the light of large experience, be thought useful. The experience gained in Brooklyn, and especially in Boston, have shown the advantages of the new system, not only for obtaining good elettle and policemen, but for securing the best laborers for the city work. Boston has fairly taken the selection of both skilled best laborers for the city work. Roston has fairly taken the selection of both skilled workmen for the city and of ordinary laborers upon her streets out of the hands of city patronage mongers and ward poli-ticians.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The following message accompanied the

The following message accompanied the report.

Executive Mansion, March 25, 1882.—To the Sixate and Holes of Representatives 1 transmit betweith the report of the civilser-vice compission for the year ended on the just do yet famine; but day of famine; but day of famine; but day of famine; but decount thus presented of the results following the execution of the civil service law cannot fail to demonstrate the inefulness and strengthen the conviction that this scheme for a reform in the methods of administering the government is no longer an experiment.

Wherever this reform has gained a foothold, it has steadly advanced in the esteem of those charged with public administrative duties, while the people who desire good government have constantly been confirmed in their high extincts of its value and efficiency.

With the benefits it has already secured to the public service plantly apparent, and with its promise of increased usefulness castly apparent and plantly apparent to the internal care and jenious protection of the Congress.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS. Encouraging Prospects for the Congressional Library Bill-Street Bailway

Extensions Proposed. The proposed amendment to the act re lating to the route and termini of the Augestia and Potomac river street railroad is intended to enable the company to extend its line to Sixth and D, along D to Seventh west, along Seventh to Louisiana avenue, this extension to be completed within nine months; also, in East Washington from Eleventh and M south, along Eleventh street to its intersection with C and D streets north, along C street north to Seventh street west, to Louisiana avenue, and along D street north to its intersection with Delaware avenue to C street, along C to New Jersey avenue, along C to New Jersey avenue, along New Jersey avenue, along New Jersey avenue, along New Jersey avenue, to D street north, along D to Louisiana avenue, and along Louisiana avenue to the junction at Seventh street and Louisiana avenue. But a single track shall be laid upon C and D streets, and the company shall complete the track of this northern and northeastern part of the extended line and run cars within eighteen months. Senator Ingalls, who introduced the amendatory bill, had it referred to his committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill introduced by Senator McPherson appropriates \$55,000 for the erection in a suitable place in Washington of a status and monument to the memory of John Barry, the first commodore of the United Status navy.

A bill granting, fifteen days, leava of

Barry, the first commodore of the United States navy.

A bill granting fifteen days' leave of abzence to employes of the government printing office was passed by the House. Catherine Semmes has petitioned Con-gress to annul special assessments, amount-ing to \$1,977.76, against her lots in square 954.

A protest was hald before the Senate by Mr. Incalls from citizens who amprehend A protest was laid before the Senate by Mr. Ingalls from citizens who apprehend danger to adjoining property will result from the erection of a warehouse by Thos. W. Smith on the square bounded by First, Second, B. and C streets northwest.

Annie M. Gantz and Miriam Morgan petitioned Congress, through Senator Ingalls, for amendment of the mechanics' lien law.

THE MILITIA CELEBRATION.

I ceal Veterans and Visiting Organizations Arranging to Honor Their Anpiversaries,

Messrs, Wagner and Skutsch, of the Jerman veterans, called on Department Commander Jerome B. Burke, of the G. A. R., last night to confer with him and extend an invitation to the G. A. R. to par-ticipate in the veterans' parade April 12. There was assurance given of hearty co-operation by the G. A. R. Department cmmander Burke told the gentlemen that e would appoint a committee to confer ith the veterans' committee at the Riggs House next week.

Commander Burke told a reporter for the

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN that he felt sure that he department would parade with the veterans. An effort will be made by the vetera to have the departments give a half-day holiday to the members of the various District veteran associations on the 12th. The Sixth Massachusetts regiment has

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment has determined to visit this city next month. Lit coin Post, No. 5, has arranged to give a big camp-fire to the Grand Army members of the regiment on their arrival here. Company A, Washington Light Inflantry, veterans, met at the armory last evening, Col. Towers presiding and Wm. E. Mergan sceretary. A constitution was adopted, and companies D and E, veteran corps, were invited to join the organization. Arrangements were made to have a supper on April 10. Col. Moore and his staff were present at the meeting by invitation, and Col. Towers made a formal announcement that the veterans had effected a permanent organization, referring to their original organization in 1836, their joining the Light Infantry for active service in 1861, twenty-five years later, and their reorganization at this time after another lapse of a quarter of a century.

The Visit of the Seventh Regiment. Cel. Enmons Clark, of the 7th New York regiment, has written to Col. W. G. Moore, of the Washington Light Infantry battatlan, stat-

No work was applied to the Morrison tariff all at the meeting of the House committee on bill at the meeting of the House committee on wave and means yesterday, and no effort was more to resonal to consideration. It is understand that the tariff reform members of the committee have been so far unsuccessful in their negotiations for a compromise with the protectionists in the party, and that until a methic definite is effected, consideration of the tall will be suspended. The committee continued to debate Mr. Hewitt's bill touching the administrative features of the customs laws, but reached no conclusion. Mr. Hewitt says be thinks the committee will act favorably upon the bill at its next meeting.

A Foundling Behind a Tree Box.

## M'DONALD ON CLEVELAND.

THE SHELVED SENATOR SPEAKS HIS MIND WITH FREEDOM.

Attitude and Prospects of the Two Parties Under a Civil Service Reform Democracy-Both Parties Want the Spotls-Blaine the Coming Man-The President Politically Dead.

CINCINNATI, March 25,-"I went to Washigton a few days since to see more closely the workings of the Democratic administra-tion." said ex-Senator McDonald to a Telereporter this evening. "It is disappointing. If Cleveland's nomination were a question of to-day he would not be placed at the head of the ticket. His placed at the head of the ticket. His course loses him the support of his own party without attracting recruits from Republican ranks. The recent manifesto of feering W. Cartis is only the proclamation of a disgruntled and important faction of the Republican party, and injures rather than aids the Democracy. The Republican party as a whole is as strong as a year ago, and nothing Cleveland has or will do can make it otherwise.

"Civil service will nover be a success in this country. Democrats, with Republications of the process of the success of the country. Democrats, with Republicant and the second of the service will nover be a success in this country. Democrats, with Republicant and the service will nover be a success in this country.

"Civil service will never be a success in this country. Democrats, with Republicans, believe that to the victor belongs the spoils, and no President has ever succeeded in running a non-partisan administration.

"I conversed a few days ago with Secretary Bayard on this point. He said he found the employes of his department honest and enpable, and saw no reason for removing them. This doctrine does not suit the Democracy. The same feeling that prompts the nomination of petty township officials obtains in higher ranks.

"At this time Sherman is the strongest.

officials obtains in higher ranks.

"At this time Sherman is the strongest Republican, with the possible exception of Conkling, but I believe Mr. Blaine will be the Republican candidate for 1888. He is daily making friends, and all that is needed to insure his election is for Mr. Cleveland to persist in his present course.
"Democrats are much worried over the disclosures in the Pan Electric cases, and perhaps a majority think Mr. Garland should at once retire. On the whole the Democratic party is not so certain after all that it won a victory in 1884."

GEN, BLACK'S WEAK CASE.

The Flimsiness of His Charges Made More Apparent.

The examination of Gen. Black on the charge made by him that prior to his administration the pension office had been run as a political machine was continued by the Senate committee on the expenditure of public moneys yesterday. When the case of Joseph W. Fifer, of Bloomington, Ill., was called, Chairman Cullom asked witness what there was peculiar in it. Gen. Black, after examining the papers, said he was unable to answer the question, as an important paper had disappeared from the files since they had been placed in the custody of this committee. The chairman said he might be able to supply the deficiency, and in looking over another case he found a letter written by himself (Senator Cullom) to Commissioner Dudley, which was recognized by Commissioner Black as the missing paper. The commissioner read the letter as follows: "I am anxious to have this man's pension increased to \$24 per month. He is one of the truest men God ever made; was shot just about as President Garfield was. I know him well. A little work breaks him down. Please give this attention." after examining the papers, said he was un-

treass him down. Please give this atten-tion."

Hen Black showed from the records that prior to the receipt of Senator Cullon's note medical boards had never-rated the claimant above \$12 a month, but subse-quent thereto the rate was increased by the commissioner to \$24 a month. Mr. Cullom inquired if the commissioner thought it wrong for a congressman to certify to the truth and worth of a claimant if he knew the facts in the case. The commissioner

truth and worth of a claimant if he knew the facts in the case. The commissioner replied that he did not, and he by no means imputed any wrong to Senator Cullom. In reply to Senator Beek witness stated it was just this class of cases which led to the charges in his report, while in reply to Gov. Cullom the commissioner said he had never heard of the Fifer case until he had made his report nor until after the resolu-

made his report nor until after the resolu-tion calling for the investigation had been Replying to a question if he had not in act been ransacking the files of his office to find material to support the statements made in his report, Commissioner Black said he had caused considerable search to

THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL

Frank Admissions by Ex-Represent ative Casey Young. The Pan-Electric telephone investigating ommittee continued the examination of Col. Casey Young yesterday. Mr. Ranney cross-examined the witness at length upon the latter's efforts while a member of the last Congress to have J. Harris Rogers appointed electrician of the capitol. Wit ness frankly stated that he had tried to secure the appointment for Rogers, and that he had had a resolution introduced in the House and referred to the committee on House and referred to the committee or expenditures in the luterior Department, of which witness was chairman, directing that Regers be appointed to the position. In the regular way the resolution would not have gone to that committee. It was sent there upon the request of witness, who believes the position should be filled by capetitive examination. Witness went to the architect of the capitol in behalf of Regers, and was told that the latter would not be appointed because his habits were d'saipated.

Mr. Ranney asked if the Pan-Electric Company had not abstained from taking an active part in the proceedings at the Interior Department, because it did not want it to go up to the Department of Justice as a proceeding in which the Attorney General was interested.

eral was interested.

"If course, that was an object," replied Why was not the Attorney General in-"Why was not the Attorney General in-formed of the agreement between the com-panies, but allowed to proceed under the assumption that he was not interested in the matter?" asked Mr. Ranney. "If I am under trial for frand on the At-torney General," replied the witness, "I am prepared to answer it, but I did not see that there was any impropriety in the Pan-Electric or any other company asking the Attorney General to bring suit."

The St. George's Society,

The st. George's Society, which has shown a coursable revival of late, has elected the folowing officers for the ensuing year: President or, C. E. Mallam: first vice president, W. S. loughton; second vice president, Walter Carl

The Burnt Bridge Restoration te maints of Pennsylvania avenne is being vig-orensy acitated in East Washington. A mea-rig will be field at 1 o'cloca, when the District Commissioners will hear the committee, and an appropriation will be asked for from this Congress.

was found last night by Otheer Sermey behind a tree box on \* street, near Testa

The Weather.

Indications for Washington and vicinity—
Pair weather in the mocking, fallowed by increasing cloudiness and light rain; abguilf cooler. A. Weel, we cooler.

Cartrell, secretary, and Augustus Ebrity, treestree.